



HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
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HONGKONG

The Hongkong Telegraph

Today's Weather: Light or moderate southwest winds; cloudy, with scattered showers.
Noon Observations: Barometric pressure, 1004.7 mbs., 29.67 in. Temperature, 84.1 deg. F. Dew point, 79 deg. F. Relative humidity, 84. Wind direction, WNW. Wind force, 13 knots.
Low water: 8 in. at 5.43 p.m. High water: 4 ft. at 12.50 a.m. (Saturday).

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FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1950.

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ANOTHER CLASH BETWEEN BRITAIN AND AUSTRALIA

Sydney Conference Postpones Final Session

Sydney, May 18.—The Commonwealth conference on South and South-East Asia will have to postpone its final session because of British insistence on further study of a planned £8,000,000 Commonwealth pool for immediate technical aid, authoritative sources here said today.

The Australian delegation, headed by the External Affairs Minister, Mr Percy C. Spender, who proposed the plan, had hoped that the conference would formally adopt it at a final plenary session tomorrow afternoon.

But the British delegation to the seven-country conference made a request for more study.

The final session will almost certainly be postponed—possibly until Saturday.

Earlier today, it was reported that a second rift had developed between Britain and Australia because of the latter's refusal to agree to a common pool of funds, because of British reluctance to accept the plan, after agreeing the estimates and proceeding for further examination before adoption.

This was understood to be a check to the Australian delegation, believed to have expected general agreement after yesterday's compromise.

The Sydney Daily Telegraph today estimated how contributions on the proposed fund would be split up. It gave these figures:

Britain and Australia between them: £5,000,000; India: £250,000; Pakistan, Ceylon, Canada and New Zealand: £1,550,000.

Sydney newspapers based today's reports of a second rift on disagreement over the Australian and British contributions.

Several thought that now, because of British reluctance, the conference would not announce its decision until Saturday.

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE

According to informed sources, all the delegations agreed to the plan in principle but the majority favoured the British attitude of careful approach and searching examination before final adoption. On the other hand, these sources said that Australia, Pakistan and Ceylon considered it imperative that there be no delay.

A British delegation official, questioned by Reuters, declined to deny or confirm that any rift was developing.

Commenting on the cancellation of the press conference by the British delegation leader, Lord Macdonald, which had been scheduled for tomorrow afternoon, the same official said, "We think that in all the circumstances it is better that we should have the last word and so if Lord Macdonald holds a press conference which I know he hopes to do, it will be after the whole proceedings have concluded—possibly on Saturday."—Reuters.

Big New Italian Liners

Trieste, May 18.—The biggest passenger ship built in Italy since the war, the 23,000-ton Giulio Cesare, was launched at the Monfalcone shipyards on Thursday.

Constructed for the Italian Navigation Company of Genoa, the vessel will be able to carry 1,400 passengers.

A sister ship, the "Australia," built for the Lloyd Triestino company, will be launched at Trieste on Sunday.—United Press.

Queen Mary Visits B.I.F.



Queen Mary, who is now in her 83rd year, greeted on her arrival at the Earl's Court section of the British Industries Fair on May 9. (Central Press).

EIGHT BURNED TO DEATH IN UN LONG BLAZE

A disastrous fire broke out in Un Long, market town in the New Territories, in the early hours of this morning, resulting in the deaths of eight persons, including six men, injuries to one and one still missing.

The blaze, which broke out about 1.30 a.m., consumed a two-story wooden and brick building in Hop Yick Street, in the centre of the town.

Breaking out suddenly, the fire gained a firm hold of the premises before the alarm was raised.

The occupants were all asleep at the time and when they were roused they found their escape cut off, the flames having roared up the narrow wooden staircase leading to the street.

Frantic endeavours were made to escape by other routes, but by this time the blaze had become a raging inferno and a number of the occupants found themselves trapped. Some managed to jump into the street.

The eight persons killed were believed to have been so trapped and were burnt to death.

The grills of the shops were locked and had to be broken down before the fire-fighters could get to grips with the outbreak. Four soldiers assisted the Un Long firemen during the early stages of the outbreak.

The lone fire pump stationed at Un Long endeavoured to fight the flames, but found it was unable to cope with the situation. An urgent call was then put through to Kowloon Fire Station for assistance, and three appliances, in command of Acting Deputy Chief Officer R.H.J. Brooks, Divisional Officer V.C. Seymour, Station Officer Chan Pak-yung and other officers, were immediately dispatched.

BUILDING COLLAPSES

With the arrival of reinforcements the blaze was eventually brought under control about 3 a.m., but the remnants of the building continued to smoulder until daybreak.

At the height of the fire, the roof and upper floor of the building collapsed. A search is being made of the debris this morning for the missing person and for any further persons who may have been buried underneath.

Mr W. J. Gorman, Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, went out to the scene this morning to take charge of investigations in connection with the fire.

Big Three Policy On Austria Decided

London, May 18.—The three Western Foreign Ministers in their private meeting on the problem of Austria in London this afternoon are understood to have drawn up a policy declaration and to have referred it to the Austrian Government in Vienna.—Reuters.

Atlantic Pact Powers Proclaim Solidarity In Aims

HIGH COMMAND CHIEF NOT YET CHOSEN

London, May 18.—The Foreign Ministers of the 12 Atlantic Pact Powers proclaimed to the world from London tonight that they were resolved to build up a system of defence equipped with modern weapons and capable of withstanding any external threat directed against any of them.

Australia To Pull Out Of Japan

Melbourne, May 18.—The Australian Cabinet is expected to announce tomorrow a decision to bring all Australian troops back from Japan as soon as possible, according to the Canberra correspondent of the Melbourne Argus.

The correspondent said it was believed that Service objections to the withdrawal had been overridden. He added that the Government believed the Australian Occupation forces had served their purpose in Japan—the demilitarisation of Southern Honshu and other areas placed under Commonwealth control.—Reuters.

Three Soldiers Arrested

Three British soldiers suspected of having been involved in an alleged robbery with violence in the Shamshuipo district early this morning were arrested by the Police at Yaumati within an hour of the crime taking place.

It appeared that some Europeans, believed to be soldiers, entered an unnumbered hut at Taipei Road about 1.30 a.m. and robbed a woman, Chan Yuk-mui, 22, of money amounting to about \$21. They then fled.

Chan made a report to the Police and a search was initiated. At 2.20 a.m. a Police patrol in Battery Street, Yaumati, stopped three soldiers and took them to the Police Station where they are being held on suspicion of complicity in the robbery.

Truman Welcomes Schuman Plan

Washington, May 18.—President Truman today welcomed the Schuman Plan for pooling the French and German heavy industries as "an act of constructive statesmanship."—Reuters.

Lie Pilgrimage Causes Cautious Optimism

Moscow, May 18.—On the eve of his departure from Moscow, the United Nations Secretary General, Mr Trygve Lie, today declined to supplement his statement on Wednesday that he had no reason to be dissatisfied with his visit.

He rounded off a nine-day sojourn with a farewell call on the Foreign Minister, Andrei Vyshinski, and several hours of sightseeing.

Cautious optimism still prevailed among Moscow's foreign observers that Mr Lie's conversation with the Big Four leaders might break the East-West deadlock and lead to resumption of normal sessions in the Security Council.

The talks with Vyshinski and his 90-minute conversation with Stalin and Molotov should give Mr Lie the precise information he wanted regarding the possibility of a compromise.

The undertone of peace conversations Lie had with European leaders brought the hope of settlement of the problem of Chinese representation on the United Nations before the September meeting of the General Assembly. Should that occur and the Soviet Union resume participation, it might lead eventually to resumption of atomic control discussions and other deadlocked questions.

He will leave for Paris on Friday.—United Press.

Flood Stricken Winnipeg

Ottawa, May 18.—All units of the Royal Canadian Air Force equipped with North Star or Dakota aircraft were ordered to stand by today for possible air evacuation of flood-stricken Winnipeg. The Air Force said planes would be rushed into the prairie city if the Red River level reached 32.5 feet. The present level is 30.2 feet.—United Press.

SIXTEEN KILLED IN AIR CRASH

Azores, May 18.—An American B-29 Superfortress crashed and exploded today while attempting to land at the United States Air Force base at Lajes airport on Terceira Island. All sixteen men aboard were killed.

The plane, one of a group of the 201st Bomber Group en route from Barmale Field, Louisiana, to England, was diverted to the Azores when one of its four engines failed. Slight rain was falling shortly after midnight when the plane came in for landing at Lajes base.

As it approached the runway, the pilot pulled the plane up and it went into stall. It crashed into a pile of scrap iron, caught fire and exploded. All men aboard were burned beyond recognition. There were 11 crewmen and five passengers.—United Press.

High Lesson To The World

London, May 18.—Dr Jose C. da Matta, Portuguese Foreign Minister, said here today that the 600-year-old alliance between Britain and Portugal constituted "a high lesson to the world."

Speaking at a luncheon at the Portuguese Consulate—General to leading members of the British International Law Society, Dr da Matta said that the alliance was, at a time when the world was seeking again the true spirit of harmony and solidarity that was the essence of true peace, "a lesson of fidelity to common interests, a peaceful lesson of permanent political import, a living example of co-operation and progressive international understanding."

"Wherever on earth British and Portuguese meet, they do so as friends," he declared.—Reuters.

FIVE DAYS TO GET OUT

Budapest, May 18.—Three members of the British Legation staff in Budapest were tonight given five days to leave the country by the Hungarian Government.

A short note from the Hungarian Foreign Ministry to the British Legation gave no reason for their expulsion.—Reuters.

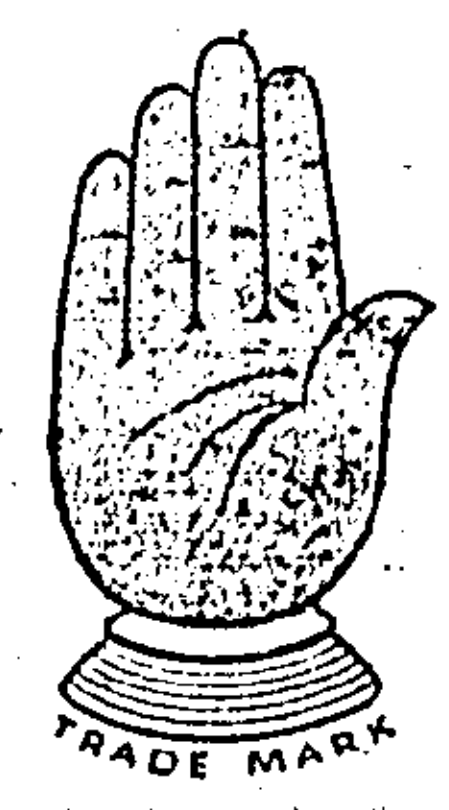
EDITORIAL

Forward Strides In London

WHAT Mr Acheson has termed an increasing sense of urgency, in cementing the Atlantic Union, could scarcely have gained greater emphasis than the creation of a new organisation, that Atlantic High Command, to carry on the work of the Pact. M. Schuman, in public statements during the conference, called for a positive action in counterblast to the Soviet cold war. He cannot have imagined any more dynamic step than this. On American initiative, the setting up of a permanent committee to meet in almost continuous session, is comparable in importance with the Marshall Plan and the North Atlantic Pact, which between them halted fears of rapid deterioration likely to make the countries of Western Europe easy victims to Communist pressure. The results are, of course, incalculable, but they cannot be otherwise than to the advantage of the signatories of the Pact. It is a clear warning to Soviet Russia that there is no intention to undertake the danger of her cynically persistent campaign. It is a Stop signal in the cold war—and in any preparation for the warmer aggressive stage. Signs of that have been increasing. Partition of Germany has been completed. Russia is not merely re-arming, but is rapidly increasing the armaments of her satellites, particularly in the region of Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, deliberately aimed at Titoist Yugoslavia. It is because that the political and strategic situation confronting Western Europe has been saddled with additional complications demanding undeviating attention that the Acheson Initiative, and the unanimous support of the twelve foreign ministers in London, must be hailed as masterly statesmanship. With it goes another unprecedented decision, the

pooling of all naval, military and air forces of the contracting parties, establishing a solid international force. The military role of each country, should the worst happen, will be decided not by its own government, but by the Atlantic Council's inner group of planners, and a single Allied Commander-in-Chief. The immense value is unmistakable. Initially, the efficiency of a balanced Atlantic community force must be immeasurably higher, from the first moment when the balloon goes up, if it should. Far more important, it could be very easily the surest guarantee of prevention. Such bold action revealing the readiness of the democratic countries to sacrifice national sovereignty to this extent for the common weal portrays a heartening picture of genuine understanding and confidence which augurs well for the future. There may, indeed, be better reason that he imagined a week ago for Mr Hoffman's long-range optimism regarding the course of events. And it has not been disturbed by Mr Trygve Lie's guarded report on his pilgrimage to Moscow. The Secretary-General of the United Nations was cautious in the extreme, but he was not unhelpful of a satisfactory outcome. He was not dissatisfied with his talks with Stalin. The momentous decisions made in London by the Big Three and the Atlantic Council may reduce his difficulties. Stalin's long-range policy does not exclude ability to adapt himself to changing circumstances. Whether it is the persuasion of Mr Lie, or the first-class work done in the hectic diplomatic activity marking the last few days in London that is accountable, any Moscow indication of genuine willingness to meet the West half-way, would swiftly ease the tension.

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"SOUTH OF ST. LOUIS"
Color By Technicolor

WOMANSENSE

Mink in a cage.... and dream nylons

★ A five glossy-coated mink—long and sinuous as a serpent—just about as engaging—in a blue bird cage, labelled: "I bite".

★ Brown chocolate globes, on a bed of folded satin titled, Temptation Corner, or: "A Schoolboy's Dream."

Visitors who are tempted too, find the sweets are antiseptic.

★ Nylons that flow in the air as wreaths in a Technicolor dream: lustrous, glowing in shadowy reds, blues, yellows and greens....

THESE are the surprises of the British Industries Fair, where you can see—but not buy—the latest products of British brains and skill. There are surprises too of a different kind.

Midnight beach fashion at a West End club—Annabell Delure, a film model in multicoloured beach jacket, black linen shorts. Towel is worn on the head.

(London Express Service)

BOY COLLAR AND SHIRT BLOUSES

SOFTLY-styled separates can be highly adaptable for afternoon wear. Little boy collar—such as those used for shirt-blouses—are one favourite treatment, and are complemented with soft little self bows.

To get around the severe sleeveless look, wide-winged pointed collars fold down over the shoulders in several sleeveless blouses. A drop-shouldered bodice with large tufted sleeves in printed batiste is another new treatment. All-around unpressed pleats or gathers, horizontal hipline tucks, wide cummerbund waistbands all soften matching skirts.

The blouse back with a crisp action-back pleat, shaped yoke and set-in waistband gets a strong play for both shirt-inspired blouses and separates, both of which sometimes can be worn in-or-out. Other characteristics of the shirt blouses are vertical front tuckling, pin-pleated yoke detailing, jewel buttons—whether with long, three-quarter, or short sleeves. In addition to white, dainty touches, pastel tones are shown in broad-cloth-taffeta and ribbed nylon-acetate.

It is not until later—about four hours later, after the first tour of the great Exhibition Hall has been made—that the visitor receives the next set of surprises—by delayed action.

Suddenly you realise the number of surprising omissions of the Fair.

There is a complete village of leather goods stands; handbags by the thousand, travel goods, trunks and suitcases. But a solitary shoe display of small interest.

And upstairs, in the maze region of furniture, fashions and fabrics, I came across only one display of carpets.

COTTAGE OR FLAT

The furniture scores a great success with three of its stands. My laurels for the best display in Exhibition Hall go to the Scottish designers.

The layout suggests six rooms; they could be equally well those of a white, disinterested, low-roofed cottage of a compact town flat; a house of space and leisure.

Lounge colours are cream for carpet, white rugs. The armless, settee belongs to a set with three chairs which can be used separately, or as sections of a second, matching settee, catkin yellow. Blue is used for two wing armchairs, and a warm mahogany for the woodwork, book shelves and radio cabinet.

A nursery is in goose-egg and laurel green. The miniature ottoman has a reading shelf on a movable arm.

—but furniture steals the show at the BIF



The all-purpose electric polisher cleans shoes and floors... and with other accessories it can mix, beat or whip cooking materials.

Design of the single bedroom features a dressing table in dark wood, which forms the bed-head with drawers on either side. One wall is mirror-pannelled, and the wardrobe is in units, has oval glass inlets, starred for decoration.

BRAIN WAVE

What to do with that necessary solid bedroom piece—the chest of drawers—is solved in the scheme for double-bedroom. It becomes the bed-board, with wings for books, clock or photo; the drawers, extending to either side, face the glass sliding doors of the built-in wardrobe. Only criticism I heard of the room from one middle-aged visitor: "That colour scheme would drive me crazy." He meant the walls—dark green, heavily patterned. I was inclined to agree.

The dining-room has an admirable sideboard topped by shelves for glasses, made dust-proof by the sliding glass panels. The table is a stark wooden circle, with tapering legs.

The rugs in these rooms are worth study by crowds who collect at a neighbouring hand. There a carpet-making stand, gadget which cuts in it tufts, collects a constant circle. The demonstrator makes a rug in a day and a half, completed a 10ft. x 12ft. carpet in a week.

My second Oscar goes to a stand which shows a lowslung settee in royal blue with a widely spaced white stripe. It has vestigial arms which can push up to become extensions of the back; unless the Board of Trade accepts the tent in the "U" scheme it is to cost £40-£50.

KITCHEN SLAVE

Fashions, with few exceptions, are disappointing in display.

The fringes of the hall lure the women: china ware and pottery, leathercraft and food.

One gadget looks like a glass tankard on a pyramid of chromium: in its base is a butterfly whorl of steel. The makers call it the willing slave of the kitchen. It is.

The butterfly arrangement is cold-rolled stainless steel knives which can rotate at 1400 revolutions per minute at the touch of a switch. The blades grate, chop, pulverise, blend, stir, mix or beat practically any food.

Vegetables grated for soup—three seconds; it mixes sauces in five seconds; makes butter, grinds peas, lentils and rice in 60 seconds.

It also grinds coffee, mixes cocktails, beats sponge mixtures, prepares cream for cakes, and mixes the cake itself. Maximum time for any of these: five minutes.

Price is £15 15s. including purchase tax; cake mixing bowl an extra £7 10s.

Second commendable gadget is the home polisher for any flat surface. Anyone can operate it with one hand while sitting in an armchair reading a book.

THE REST

From the rest of the Exhibition, I liked these:

The small clip-on flower pocket in pottery beneath a plain mirror.

The china straw hat which holds real flowers round its brim—a novel posy bar. Coloured glass animals.

Practically all the "export only" china.

Belts black net over gun-metal, roped pearls on black suede, and the one with a horse brass on white leather.

Gayest part of the fair is the Commonwealth Hall. Men and women of the countries represented on how their products, wearing brilliant native costume.

Twenty-three-year-old London University economic student, Kobina Ochei, has a smile that will last a long time.

The King, chatting with him, and Kobina showed him the Gold Coast people's display of ivory and wood carvings.

CHEESE, TOO

The King admired an 18in. high elephant in polished hardwood, the Queen's interest was caught by a group carved in soft wood of a chief being carried on his palanquin attended by drummers.

On this stand I tasted, and liked, Guava cheese.

At the Granada stand is a white conical straw hat edged in red, pink, green and blue, proudly labelled "Chosen by Princess Margaret."

Something I missed in the Earl's Court Hall was a packaging display.

Perhaps this is meant for the other exhibitors. It should be: there is a lesson to be learned about attractive display by at least one third of our traders.

Wendy Townsend

Dry Ice Freezes Acne Off Skin

Dry ice has opened a path to relief for sufferers from common acne.

Good results have been obtained with the dry-ice treatment in more than 2,000 cases, according to Drs Carroll S. Wright and E. R. Gross, of Philadelphia.

Writing in a recent issue of the Archives of Dermatology and Syphilology, the doctors said chips of the ice were applied directly to acne lesions.

In most cases, the lesions dried after a short time, with little or no scarring.

Shapely Legs Are An Asset



Screen Star Betty Underwood recommends this exercise for the legs: Stand with feet together, arms outstretched. Keeping back straight, come to sitting position on heels.

By HELEN FOLLETT

IN Dorothy Nye's interesting book "Your Arches: What To Do About Them" is an amusing chapter entitled "A Leg To Stand On." It is a subject that should appeal to all the girls, the bow-legged, the knock-kneed, the flat and the thin; the husky whose plus are of perfect contour and who would desire to keep them that way. Let's read a paragraph or two.

"By theatrical standards of pulchritude," says Miss Nye, "correct standing posture should align the two legs so that thighs, knees and calves touch; no light should be visible at these points. If you cannot pass this test successfully, don't hope to make the chorus of a big Broadway musical. But most of us will be highly satisfied if we can meet less rigid qualifications of leg beauty. Well-developed but not over-developed thigh and leg muscles result in long, gently curving outlines. You probably pamper your thigh muscles. They thrive on locomotion, but most of us starve them by sitting too much. That would not be quite so bad, if we'd ring for these muscles to a chair. But that is just another task we give to over-worked back muscles."

Miss Nye stresses the benefits of walking. She deplores the fact that women don't get out and walk enough. We walk as little as possible, she says, because the car is right in front of the house and our feet hurt. If our book will inspire the plump woman to watch her food and to do exercises. She tells how fatty pads form quickly around joints and muscles. If these additional cushions are not burned up by exercise and reducing the food intake, they build up into even heavier, thicker mounds. As the accumulation of fat increases it is increasingly difficult to use body parts correctly or even to use them at all.

Let's Eat
by
IDA BAILEY ALLEN

Is Spaghetti Fattening?

"MADAME, is it permissible for a person trying to slim the waistline to eat macaroni or spaghetti or noodles? I really like them very much, but with all our stage appearances that are scheduled, I must start to think seriously of the waistline."

"That's sensible, Chef. You're planning a high-protein diet, I suppose, with plenty of fresh fruits and vegetables?"

Serving of Macaroni

"Oui, Madame, 1500 calories a day, including 200 calories to cover the tastes in the test-kitchen. And it also includes 2 potatoes or 2 slices of whole wheat bread each day. But could I use a serving of macaroni or spaghetti occasionally instead of the bread or potatoes?"

"Yes, an ounce of uncooked spaghetti or macaroni contains only 100 calories, and is enough when cooked in water to make a generous serving. It's the foods that are combined with macaroni that increase the calories, such as butter or olive oil or rich sauces. But if combined with lean meat, eggs, skim milk cheese, seafood, poultry or vegetables and with very little fat, the macaroni products can be used to lend variety to a reducing diet. Noodles especially would be a good choice because they are made with 5½ percent egg solids, which are required by law. Only egg yolks tend to make noodles tough."

Dinner

Sardine Saladettes
Casserole of Chicken
with Spaghetti
Sautéed Corn Kernels
Pear Floating Island

Coffee or Tea Milk (Children)
Include enriched bread or rolls with butter or margarine.

All Measurements Are Level
Recipes Serve Four

Casserole of Chicken
with Spaghetti

Clean one 4 lb. roasting chicken or fowl and tweez out the pin feathers, scrub with mild soap suds and rinse several

Pear Floating Island

For this use tinned pears, allowing half a pear to a person. Chill and place each pear half in a deep sauce dish, preferably glass. Cover with chilled soft pear custard, and top with mile high meringue made from the egg whites left from the custard. Serve at once. If desired the meringue may be lightly sprinkled with a few fine-milled pistachio nuts or a little green citron or candied orange rind for colour.

Soft Pear Custard

In a double boiler top, combine ½ c. syrup drained from tinned pears and 1½ c. whole milk. Heat to scalding point. Then beat 3 egg yolks with ½ tsp. cornstarch, 3 tsp. sugar and a few grains salt. Stir the scalded milk and pear juice into this. Return to the double boiler and cook and stir constantly until the mixture coats the spoon. Remove at once. Cover and cool. Then add ¼ tsp. orange or lemon flavouring.

TO PARIS, where the mid-season fashion shows give a pre-view of styles for summer—and "devil-may-care" adds up to smartness.



Striped knee-length pants (left), slit at the sides and tight-fitting, are Schiaparelli's idea for the beach. Umbrella sunshade hat in candy pink nylon (above) can be rolled into a ball (Dior).

Now the pocket begins to tell

from POPPY RICHARD

PARIS.

DRESSMAKERS' mid-season collections are given up to summer designs—and all have used linen lavishly.

It is as smart as chiffon, which makes the only really feminine models, standing out dramatically as fashion develops a more and more masculine devil-may-care chic.

The pencil-slim silhouette is retained for summer, drawn in just a shade tighter—or this is the effect—a top-heavy bodice gives to a narrow skirt (which is also a bit shorter). All the interest is concentrated on bodices cut with a scooped-out neckline, finished with enormous tailored revers,

seemingly to broaden shoulders which actually slope again. But the smartest frocks are sleeveless and unadorned.

BERET IS TOP

Enormous hats—large coarse straw becker-style or tremendous machine-stitched fabric cartwheels—increase the mushroom impression.

These outsize capelines are a feature of summer fashion—very spick and span with their ultra-simple cut. But the really chic all-purpose hat remains the beret.

Women bent on feminine touches will have to achieve their effects almost surreptitiously to preserve the up-and-down line.

Chiffon handkerchiefs may be fluttered in the hand or slip-

ped casually under a belt to cascade down the side of a super-slim skirt giving it "volume."

Right length for evening wear remains uncertain, but more and more interest is shown in long models. The theatrical crinolines shown in the spring have been reduced in bulk.

Chiffon and organza are the smartest evening fabrics and tulle has an important say.

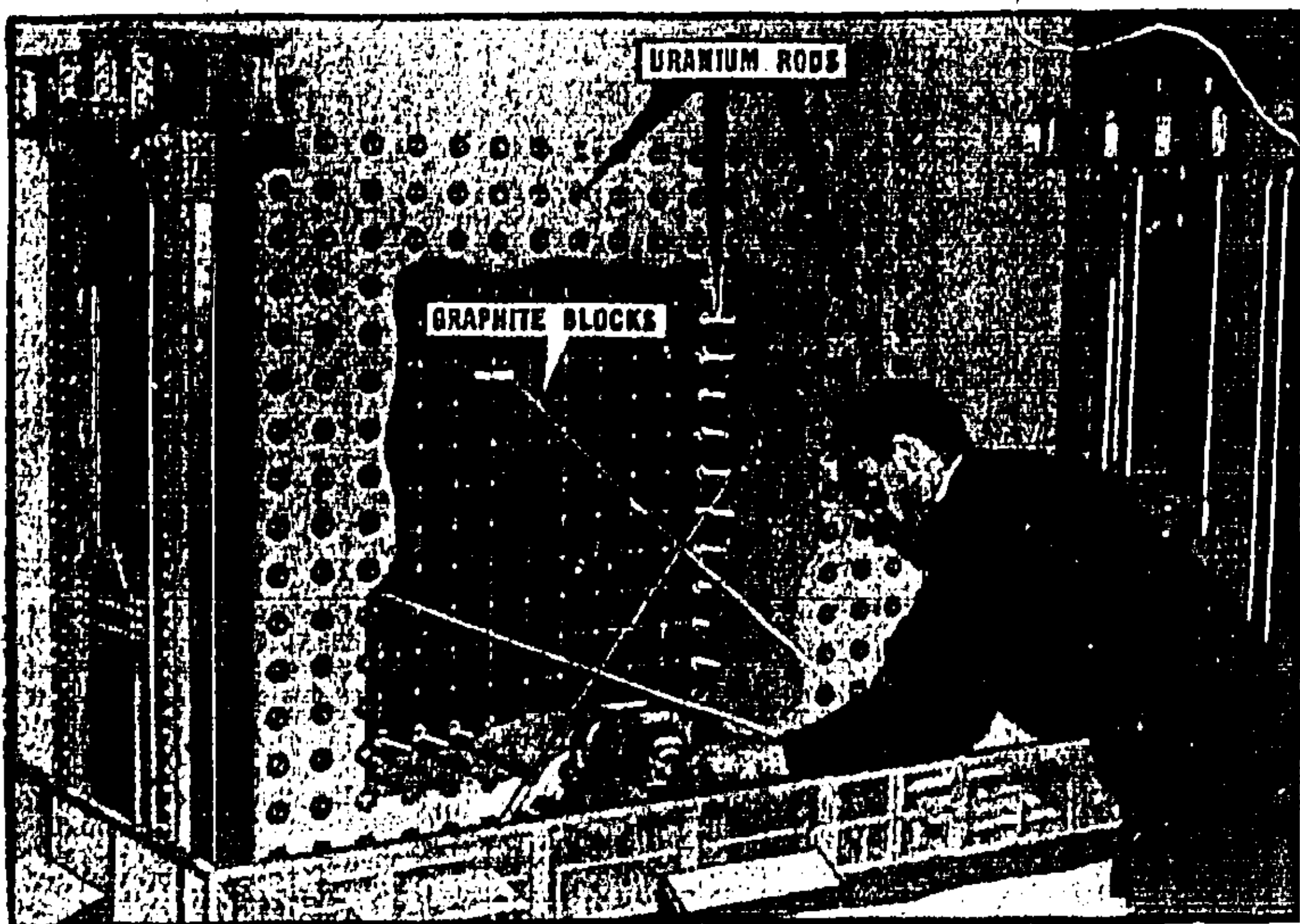
Boutique clothes and accessories are as important as ever. Striped fabrics are used for play clothes. Spindle or pirate pants are worn with striped tuck-in jersey or jerkins, or vice versa.

Fath tucks striped jersey tops into linen trunks, covering them with a half-length box jacket, lined with a "spectacular" contrast. Linings are important, because it generally means that a garment is reversible, an important fashion point this season.

French dressmakers still love to cut a dash... but they are slowly beginning to think of the client's pocket.

(London Express Service)

BRITISH ATOMIC PILE MODEL AT THE B.I.F.



A section of the model is cut away to show the internal structure. The uranium rods lie horizontally. They are encased in aluminium. The rods are loaded into the pile from one face and taken out at the other side. For these operations large moving hoists are provided.

This large flask is used for the extraction and synthesis of Carbon-11, a radioactive isotope of carbon and considered to be one of the most important products of the atomic pile. It is used in medical, agricultural and industrial research. Until recently C-11 has been produced only in Canada and the U.S. Now production has begun in Britain. — (London Express Service).

New Drug For Dogs May Cure Colds

British scientists, working in a first-floor laboratory in Park Lane, believe they have discovered a drug—provisionally named CF9—which may be a cure for the common cold.

It was first used to treat a form of distemper in dogs.

Mr. F. J. Erroll, Tory M.P. for Abchurchham, told the Commons that "a much greater discovery than penicillin" would be announced soon. This is it.

The information was given to him by Mr. Frank E. Hepworth, 37-year-old director of a company associated with the Edinburgh Laboratories in Park Lane.

Mr. Hepworth said: "Our managing director is a wealthy man—an international figure. I cannot divulge his name."

"A team of chemists investigated the virus field and attention was concentrated on hard-pad, a form of distemper in dogs. It enters through the nose."

Leading the research in this field was Mr. Arthur Nicholls, director of bio-chemical research at the Park Lane laboratory.

Mr. Nicholls, who is 38, said that CF9 has been successful in curing hard-pad—a disease usually 80 percent fatal. First symptom of hard-pad is a catarrhal cold. This led Mr.

Nicholls to experiment with workers on his staff who had colds.

Six experiments have so far been carried out. "In each case," said Mr. Nicholls, "the cold was cured overnight."

Said Mr. Hepworth: "But we don't want to raise false hopes."

"We are not yet in a position to manufacture the drug on a large scale. We have made small quantities available."

Mr. Nicholls said: "There are years of work ahead."

(London Express Service)

'One Good Deed...'

Miss Elsie McCracken, a 31-year-old Sydney office worker, is on her way to Britain. When a visitor from London, Miss Elizabeth Howard, lost her way in Sydney, Miss McCracken gave up her lunch hour to guide her to her destination. That was 12 years ago.

This week Miss McCracken received a reward for her good deed—a first-class return ticket in the P. & O. liner Moleja.

SECRETS OF NEW SUBMARINE

Admiral Forrest Sherman, Chief of Naval Operations in the United States, has revealed that the United States Navy plan a 2,500-ton submarine to be powered by atomic energy. It will cost £14,250,000. It is also known that American air engineers are progressing with an atomic power unit for aircraft. Here the details are filled in by a New York Correspondent:

Admiral Sherman's disclosure about the atom-submarine was made when he asked Congress Armed Services Committee for authority to build 112 ships of different types. But work on it has been going forward for some time.

It is not, though, top of his priority list. The Navy are interested in another target and experimental submarine, then two types of minisubmarine. Then, fourth on the list, comes the new atom-submarine.

GREAT COST

Naval officers say that the great cost of atom-powered ships would be offset, from their point of view, by the enormous distances that could be covered without refuelling. They would also be much faster than any comparable ships today.

Westinghouse Electric Corporation and Atomic Energy Commission scientists have already solved most of the technical problems involved in making an atomic engine for ships or submarines, it is understood.

A Government expert told me: "We know how to make an engine small enough to fit into a ship, how to cool it, and how to protect crews from harmful rays without making it too heavy. Now the engineers have to work out the best design."

While they are doing so, the Navy have asked the General Electric Company to begin work on a second type understood to be intended for surface vessels.

ANSWER TO THREAT

"If these work as well as we think they will," said a Navy authority, "they will be put into ships to meet the threat of Russia's fast-growing submarine fleet."

The Navy have also ordered the Electric Boat Company of Groton, Connecticut, to design a hull for the atom-powered

U.S. Navy Abandoning Midway Island To Comical Gooney Birds

By Peter B. Gruening

Midway Islands, May 18.—The U.S. Navy soon will pull out of Midway, leaving only the gooney birds, the original inhabitants, to guard the famous "sentinel for Hawaii."

Announcement of the withdrawal was made by the Air Co-ordinating Command, which said that the Navy will leave along with the Civil Aeronautics Administration's radio facilities on the island, and the Pan American Airways base there. The decision was made reportedly because of budget problems.

Early in World War II, Midway was a target of Japanese sea and air attacks. It offered life-or-death lessons in sea-air co-ordination. Now, baby birds learning their own lessons in flying will be the order of the day. Reconstruction of this natural aviary will feature nests for terns, gulls, and gooney birds. Instead of nests for machine guns and anti-aircraft weapons.

Midway lies 1,300 miles northwest of the Hawaiian Islands. It is a coral circle enclosing two islets, Sand and Eastern. Midway has been used in peacetime as a communications centre in the

Pacific, and in 1935 became a seaplane base for Pan American Airways. Late in November, 1941, it played host to Saburo Kurusu, Japan's special envoy en route to Washington shortly before the surprise attack on Pearl Harbor.

The U.S. Navy's decision to leave Midway "for the birds" also means that Pan American Airlines and the crews that manned navigational radio facilities also will have to quit the island. Midway originally was named Brooks Island after its discoverer, Captain Brooks, of the Hawaiian bark Gambia. He claimed it for the United States in 1859. It was used briefly as a coaling station.

The atoll was so barren that it defied further development until a special grass was imported in 1903 to bind and cover Sand Island's shifting terrain. Giant ironwoods from the Hawaiian Islands and eucalyptus trees from Australia were planted to shade fine truck gardens that were to grow. Midway became a vital telegraphic link between the Orient and the United States.

World War II veterans of early Pacific warfare still remember the battle that saved Midway; names of the carriers Enterprise, Hornet, and Yorktown, and the submarine Nautilus long will be remembered.

Keeping Up Americans' Trousers

There will soon be 100,000 Americans walking about without buttons on their trouser waistbands. But their trousers will stay up—thanks to the inventive mind of 32-year-old Ted Elston, of Queens Street, Wolverhampton.

For the last 20 years Ted has been trying to perfect "braces" which do not rely on buttons or string. A few months ago he succeeded. Recently an American visitor saw Ted—and his braces—in a Wolverhampton hotel. The American, the buying agent for a large American stores group, was so enthusiastic about Ted's braces that he asked him for a sample pair. Ted had no spare pair so he gave up his braces—and walked home with his hands in his pockets! Now Ted has heard that the Americans are delighted with his braces and that they want him to make 100,000 pairs.

Ted's invention is quite simple. The loops in the usual style of braces are replaced by pendant grips. Each grip has two flat rubber pads, one on the inside, one on the outside of the trouser waistband. The grips are pressed together by a sliding metal band.

AND IN THE AIR

Progress is also being made on an atomic engine for the air. This is being developed by the Engine and Airplane Company, under Government orders and with the co-operation of the Air Force and Atomic Energy Commission.

The work has been going on almost three years. Many difficulties have had to be faced.

"How can we make an atomic engine fast enough to drive an aeroplane at high speeds? How do we link atomic power to a jet? And how do we cover the motor sufficiently to protect the crew and yet keep it light?" are some of the problems.

"One by one we are beating them," said a spokesman.

LONG TIME YET

Military men here think that there is little prospect of atomic power fighters for a long time. "It will be used mainly," said one, "for very heavy, very long-distance, atom-bombers flying 15,000 to 20,000 miles fully loaded."

Tails of the moors are still strictly secret, but it is known that they are Uranium 235 motors.

Unless the work is tremendously speeded up by war, the United States Navy will not have an atom-submarine before 1952. The atom-aeroplane is expected about a year later.

And—the motorist need not look for an atom-car for many years. "It is not really likely in our lifetime," said one middle-aged scientist. "The cost looks like being prohibitive."

Accommodating

A new cinema in Berlin's West End announces: "In the back row 30 'love seats'—seats for two without a dividing arm—and in the middle 50 seats so adjusted that if you do not like the film you can tilt them back and go to sleep."

TOO BUSY JUST NOW



THE penguins, which had just arrived from the Antarctic, were too hungry to pose very graciously. They were much more interested in a tasty morsel of fish than in photographic results in their new quarters at the London Zoo. (Acme).

JUDGE SHEDS NO TEARS OVER ABOLITION OF 'CAT'

Lord Justice Asquith, who is 60, said in a broadcast recently that he shed no tears over the abolition of the "cat." He was speaking on "The Problem of Punishment."

He expressed his relief that flogging acted as an effective deterrent. That Parliament had decided to give an alternative system a fair trial. This was not, however, because he doubted

Figures used to support a contrary view were inconclusive. Because it would have to be determined how many people obtained from committing flagrant offences.

The case against flogging was "imply." Apart from its approximation to torture and its effect on the warders, it was "able to scar a man permanently."

"For the rest of his life he can never step to bath without reminding himself and informing bystanders, if any, of his humiliation and failure as a human being. After all, no one would defend a revival of branding."

IF OTHELLO HAD FAILED

He described what he called flagrant offences as a jumble. A man could not be hanged for attempted murder, by means other than choking, or for such precedents as blackmail, arson or actual murder.

"Let us assume that some Shakespearean characters were in England in 1947," he added. "Othello, if his attack on Desdemona had miscarried, had been a mere 'attempt,' could have been flogged. His method was choking."

"Claudius, if the henbane he poured into the elder Hamlet's ears had failed to do its deadly work, could have snapped his fingers at the 'cat.' So could Antiochus, who simply stole

"Lut Falstaff, who committed robbery with violence (didn't

he, at a place called Gadshill?) would have been, as they say, 'for it.' What a jumble. What a lottery."

He told of a man serving a sentence for a serious crime who had proved impossible to manage, and was proof against all reformatory influence. "But in the twinkling of an eye he became a model prisoner."

"What produced the change was that the Governor divined that the prisoner had a passion for animal pets. He gave him a budgerigar, which the prisoner was allowed to keep in his cell. From that time he never looked back."

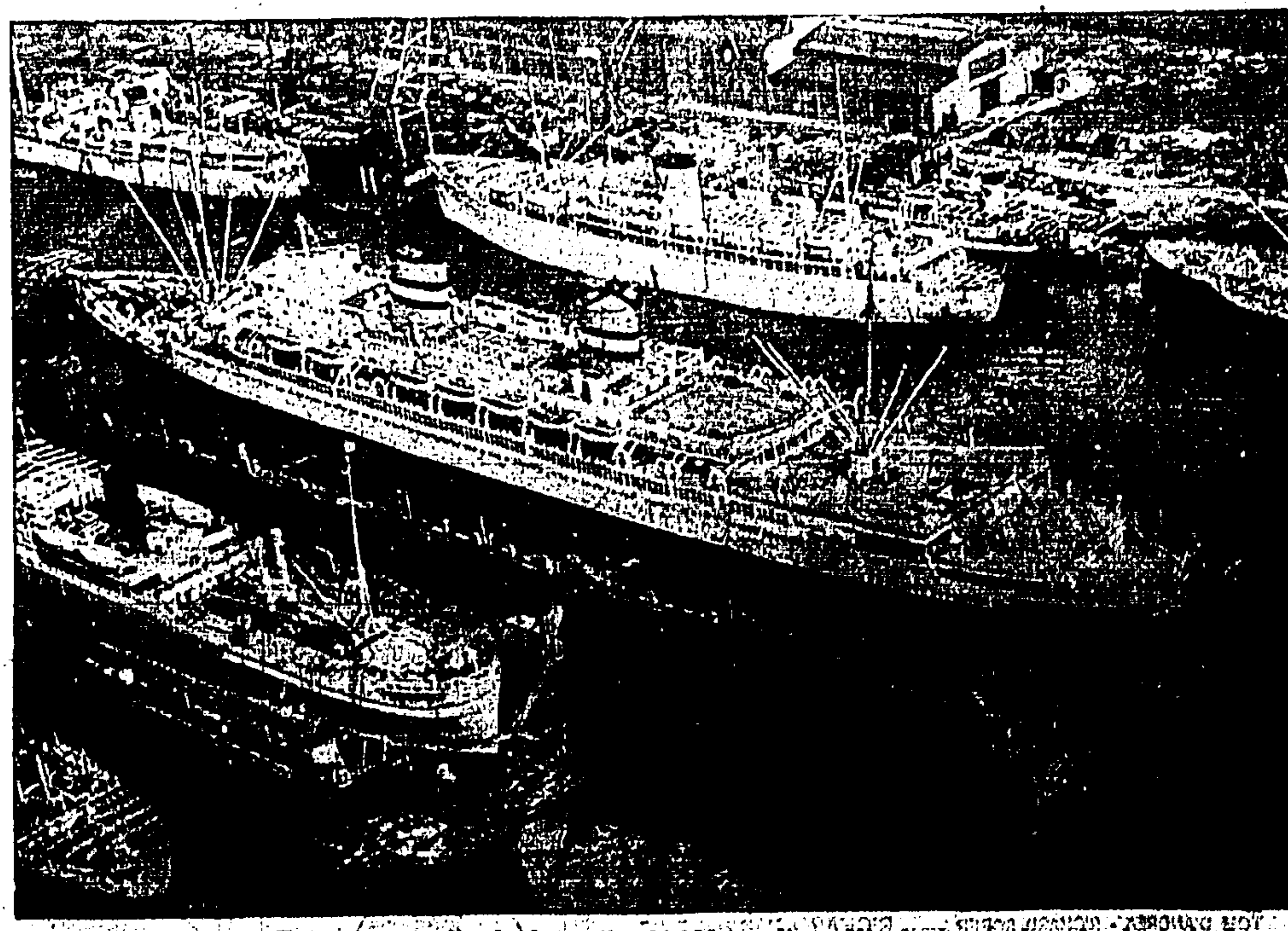
Disorders In Hyderabad

Hyderabad, May 17.—Hyderabad police headquarters announced today that six Communist-led bands of "desperadoes," operating in forests, were killed in encounters with the police this month in the disturbed south-east border district of Nalanda.

The State Government, with the co-operation of the Indian Army authorities, recently announced large-scale measures "to protect people in the border districts from the Communist menace."

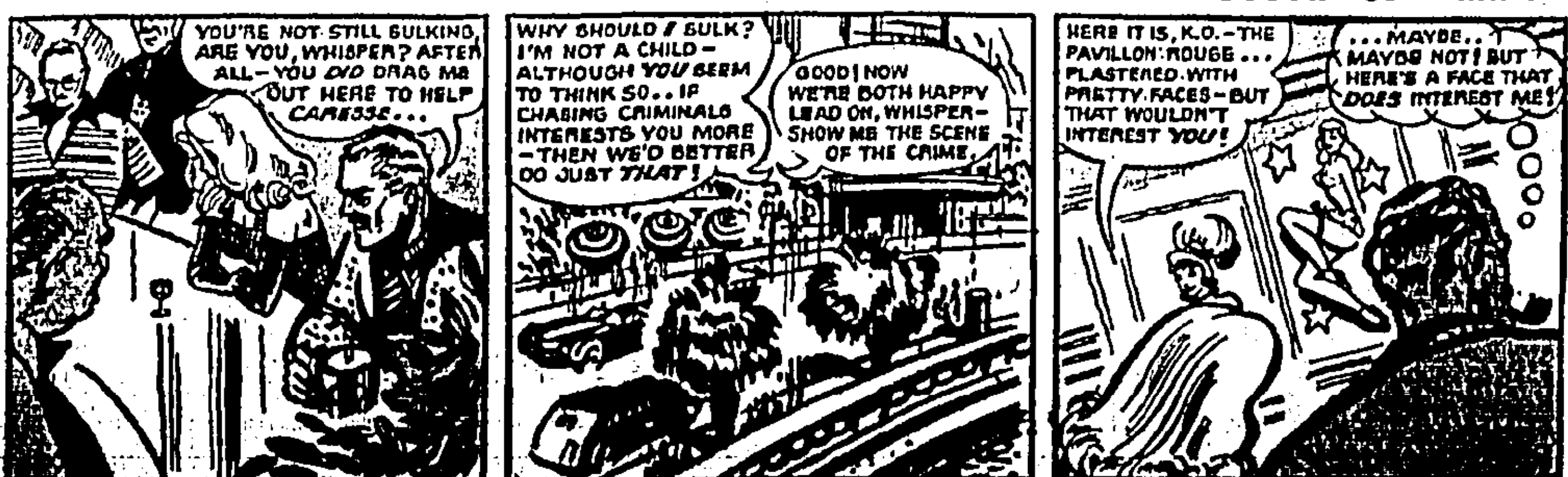
Official estimates put the total number of "desperadoes" at 1,000 and claimed that about 50 had been shot dead during the past month.—Reuter.

THESE SHIPS ARE GETTING A CLEANING



AN aerial view over Rotterdam, Holland, shows the 38,000-ton liner Nieuw Amsterdam in drydock for an annual overhaul. On port side is the Dutch liner, Indrapoera. Farthest from camera are, left to right, War Bonnet, Fair Ben and Alexia. (Acme).

K. O. CANNON WITH WHISPER IN THE SOUTH OF FRANCE



KING'S LIBERTY

SHOWING TO-DAY
AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.20 & 9.40 P.M.
EXTRA PERFORMANCE AT 12.30 P.M. DAILY
AT LIBERTY



ALSO LATEST UNIVERSAL-INTERNATIONAL
NEWSREEL AT THE KING'S.

ORIENTAL

AIR CONDITIONED

Tako Any Eastern Tram Car or Happy Valley Bus

SHOWING TO-DAY: 2.30-5.30-7.30 & 9.30 P.M.
NEVER SUCH SINGING, DANCING, DANNY KAYE-PERS!
HE'S A GENERAL WITH AN ARMY OF BEAUTIFUL BABES!



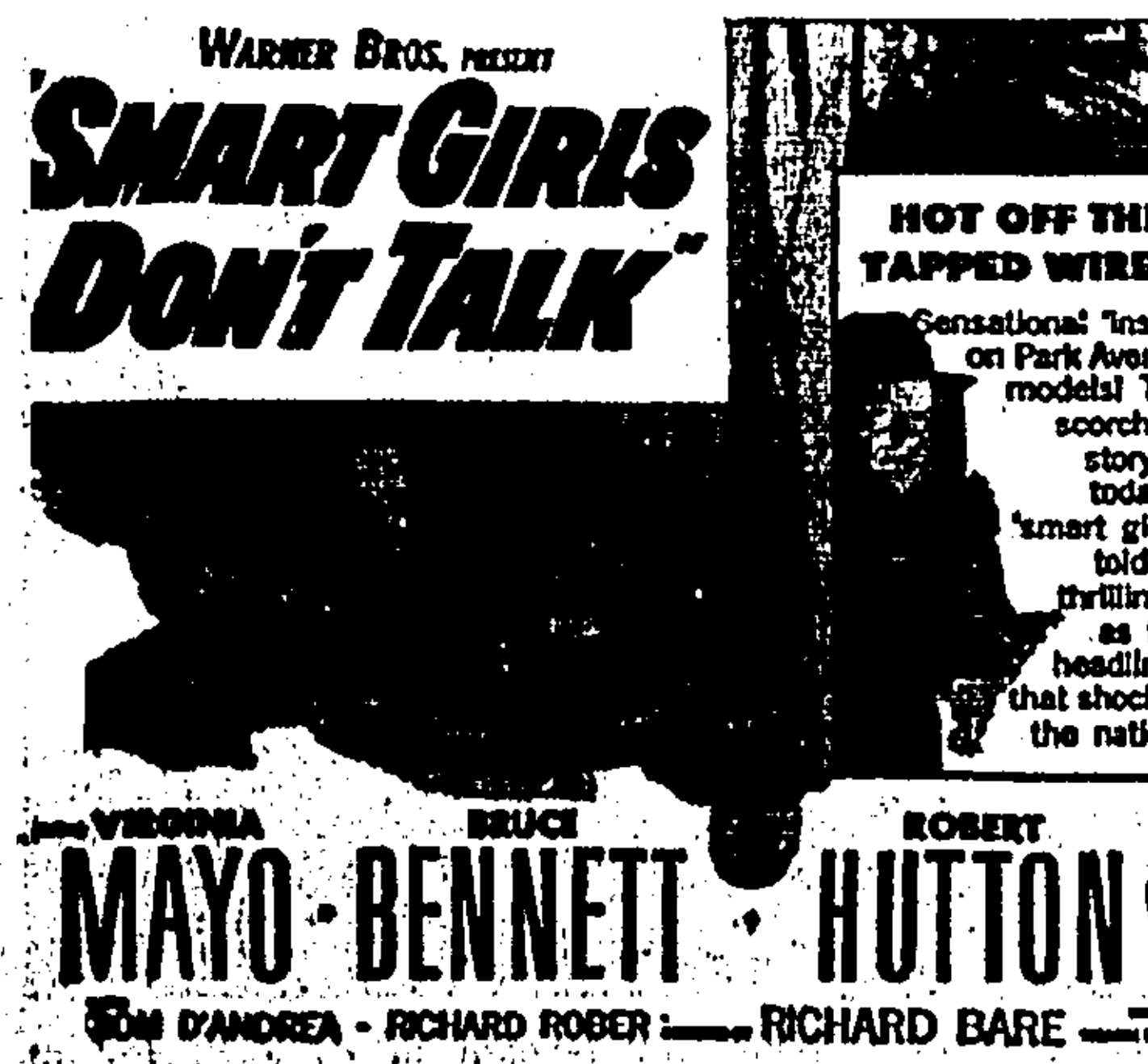
QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

AIR-CONDITIONED AIR-FRESHENED

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.



SHOWING TO-DAY MAJESTIC At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.



STATE OF THE CLASS-WAR

THE LAWYERS ARE LEAVING WESTMINSTER

WHAT happens to the defeated candidate for Parliament? How does he view his failure, and how do his ambitions stand for the future?

The Temple, London, where barristers carry on their practices, gives an unexpected answer to these questions. Its few acres hold more also-rans of the last election—Tories, Socialists and Liberals—than any other area a thousand times its size.

And from its crooked lanes, its squares and gardens rises with fervency a host of thanksgiving for the blessing of defeat, and the sound of scores of breasts being beaten as their owners promise themselves never, never again to try to win their case before the electorate.

When a defeated barrister candidate meets an MP colleague, his greeting is more than usually cheerful. The MP knows this means that the other is thinking "There but for the marvellous good sense of my constituency go I," and the member grinds his teeth with rage.

WHEN the sick and the senile must come in ambulances to vote it is not an excuse liable to commend itself to the Party that one of its healthy supporters must appear in a libel action, say, at Carlisle Assizes.

On the other hand, when a solicitor has engaged counsel to appear in a libel action at Carlisle Assizes, it is not an excuse liable to commend itself to the solicitor that his counsel must clock in at Westminster. With the use of fast transport, cunning, and about three hours' sleep a night a barrister-MP may for a time paste over the space between these two stools, but, sooner rather than later, must fall between.

Their Dilemma

This position holds much greater interest and importance than merely providing an opportunity for the unsympathetic many to laugh at the dilemma of a highly embarrassed few. It may indicate the unhappiness of a pair of horses, law and politics, that have traditionally run as a team in British life, with marked consequences on the atmosphere and policies of the British system of government.

In feudal times the lawyer stood with the cleric at the right hand of illiterate kings and barons who wielded power. When parliamentary government came the lawyer transferred himself and his influence to Parliament.

But it was with the rise of popular democracy in the 19th century that the lawyers, in great numbers, came to the fore in politics. The law was the royal route through which a man could come by the glittering prizes on his talents alone; by the force of his oratory, the clarity of his brain, resource, appearance and an unlimited appetite for work.

A Few Names

It is necessary only to cite a few names of the living and from the recently dead to appreciate the strength of this connection: Sir Stafford Cripps; Lord Simon; Viscount Jowitt; Birkenhead; Argyll; Haldane; Carson; Hallam. All these first made their mark as lawyers before they rose to great political office. This is apart from the scores of less eminent but still well-known names of lawyers who have had outstanding careers in the last half-century of British politics. As late as the time of the National Government, in 1931, nearly 40 members of the Bar

Election losers have a song in their hearts, says CHARLES RAY

were members of the Government, inside the Cabinet and out of it. The present Government, including the English and Scottish law officers, has found place for only 10 members of the Bar; two of them, Sir Stafford Cripps and Viscount Jowitt, are in the Cabinet.

This illustrates a recent tendency which has operated independently of the development of Parliament into a legislative factory in which everyone works overtime.

The Socialists in power have had to break outside the lawyers' ring in the distribution of political favours. The Trade Union Official comes first, and, after him, a new phenomenon in the English political scene—the University intellectual.

The rewards for the lawyer who reaches the top of the tree in politics are still quite attractive enough to enslave the endeavour of the most ambitious and most self-confident of young barristers.

The office of Lord Chancellor and Attorney-General both carry with them £10,000 a year. The Solicitor-General draws £7,000 a year. But for the men—and they are the majority—who would rather have their cake as barristers than bread and butter as back-benchers, the impossibility of eating at both tables makes their choice easy. They will eat cake and renounce all claim to be Prime Minister.

Master—Or?

THIS will be all to the good, especially for the Tory Party, which has done less than the Socialists to escape from the lawyer's embrace. A party must give evidence by the personalities of those who wield the decisive influence in its councils that it stands, as it claims, for the broad national interest.

And it cannot but fail to give a true reflection of that interest when it is dominated by men of one background, one stamp of mind and all of them uncertain how to divide the clock between worship at the competing shrines of their mistress, the law, and their master, the people.

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THE CURTAIN WENT UP ON DUNKIRK

by GORDON HOLMAN

TEN years ago, a light wooden frontier barrier swung aside and British armoured cars, manned by the 12th Royal Lancers, clattered from the cobbled roads of France into Belgium.

After eight weary months, the British Expeditionary Force was on its way to meet the enemy. The "phony war" was over. In front was Dunkirk. Now two men, Lieut.-Colonel Ewan Butler and Major J. Selby Bradford, who were junior officers in the BEF in 1940, have written a book, "Keep the Memory Green" (Hutchinson 12s. 6d.), which relates the whole story of that 1939 winter and of the events that culminated on the beach at Dunkirk.

Their facts are startling; their close-ups of the British soldier most moving. From the first things were not easy for Lord Gort, VC and triple DSO, who took the BEF to France, in September 1939. Regarded in Britain as the Commander-in-Chief, he was to the French no more than the commander of a single army in a group of armies. He was not even directly subordinate to General Gamelin; another French general came between them.

WHEN the time came Gort had to decide whether to follow his French superiors with the blind faith of a soldier or take the immensely greater responsibility of trying to save the only army that Britain had at that time.

Even when the decision was made—precisely in the face of orders from the Cabinet delivered in person by the Chief of the Imperial General Staff—Gort could only hope to save 35,000 of the more than 300,000 men under his command. Who could foresee the "miracle of Dunkirk" when, on three consecutive days, the

Navy, the Merchant Navy and the little ship took off 5,000, 53,000 and 64,000 men? Before that sunny day in May when the British moved forward into Belgium, the only contact with the Germans had been in the Saar, where British units went for a brief spell of duty.

On our own front facing a quiet and apparently disinterested Belgium, British soldiers laboured all through the hard winter to improve the defences. By the date of the German attack, 400 pill-boxes had been completed, 40 miles of anti-tank ditch prepared and a vast system of communications built up.

THE supply situation was bad. Ammunition was desperately short so were predictors for anti-aircraft batteries, anti-tank guns and signal lamps. When the German attack came, our field-guns had no armour-piercing shells whatever, say the two authors.

The only "tanks" were the light vehicles of the 1st Army Tank Brigade, few of them even mounting a cannon. The 1st Armoured Division arrived in France too late to take any part in the fighting.

A German spy might have summed up the RAF in France as "the contemptible little air force." Early in 1940, it mustered 10 fighter squadrons, six Blenheim squadrons, eight squadrons of Battles and five of Lyons—450 aircraft of all types. The front line strength of the Luftwaffe stood at between 4,000 and 5,000 aircraft. The odds—10 to one.

On the ground, the British had moved into their positions ahead of Brussels. Then came news of the break-through by German armour in the Ardennes, of parachutists and spies. Some of the latter were reported to have come down dressed as nuns. By May 17, half-trained British battalions that had been

sent to France to work were being pushed into the line. The men went in singing, although they had the support of only five guns to every two miles of front. There was not a single reconnaissance aircraft. As the German corridor lengthened, as the gap between British and French forces grew, cooks, batmen and clerks joined chain-borne intelligence officers in the fighting line.

A sergeant of the 50th Division had a bright idea. He found some plates and put them down in the road. Then he and his companions waited until the crews of six German tanks had gathered round the "mines." They shot them all and burned the tanks.

By May 23, the BEF was down to half rations, and Lord Gort had put himself on quarter rations. The glorious defence of Calais by two regular Rifle Battalions, the Territorial Queen Victoria's Rifles and a small force of tanks, was already taking place.

At night, the oil fires in Dunkirk made a great glow in the sky.

Into the River Douve, NAAFI emptied the BEF's liquor supplies for a year. Sold an on-looker dismally, "Those poor ruddy fish are going to have a permanent hang-over for the rest of their lives."

There was shelling, bombing, machine-gunning to be put up with while more and more men gathered in the soft sands. A cricket bat and stumps came into use while the men waited. The Navy arrived—the destroyer Wolfhound steamed into Dunkirk through a spatter of bullets and bombs on May 26. Then came the armada of small craft.

When the last boat left at midnight on June 2, British doctors remained behind with the wounded who could not be moved.

(London Express Service)

NEVER SAY 'LAH-LAH' TO A WILD ELEPHANT

By JAMES BARTLETT

IS an elephant more intelligent than a dog? James Howard Williams thinks so. After working in the Burma jungle for nearly 25 years, he knows more about elephants than any other white man.

During the war, as elephant adviser to the 14th Army, he picked up the nickname "Elephant Bill." An elephant, he says, is the most lovable and sagacious of all beasts.

He respects them so much that when he was demobbed he sought out more than 400 of them in Burma so that he could say goodbye to them.

But in all his years in the jungle "Elephant Bill" has always owned a dog too. He has had 19 of them in all, (Panthers, leopards, and snakes make a dog's life in the jungle a short one.) A dog is an essential companion in a lonely life. But a

dog is one of a few animals that an elephant will lash at with its trunk.

What can a trained elephant do? It lives about the same age as a man, and its working life extends from about its 20th to its 55th year. By the time it is 25, the well-trained elephant in the teak forests of Burma can understand about 24 separate words of command, apart from the signals or foot aids of its rider. These are Burmese words like Hmit (Sit down), Tah (Stand up), Lah-lah (Come on), Digo lah (Come here), and Yoo-yoo (Pull).

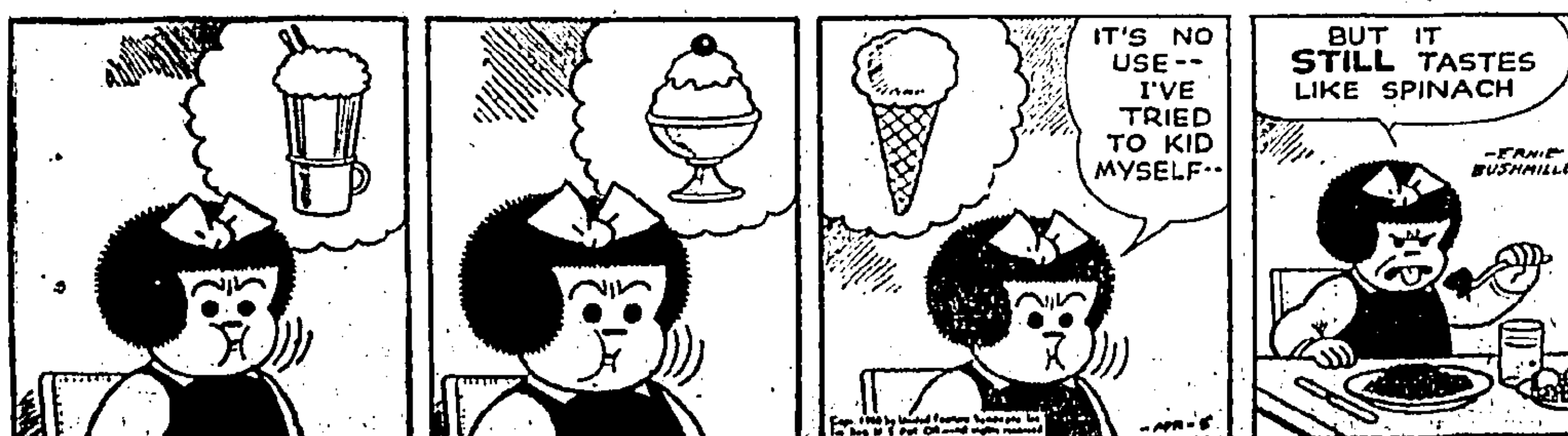
An elephant does not work mechanically like many animals. It never stops learning; it is always thinking out things afresh.

Young elephants wear a wooden bell around their necks. They often plug up these bells with mud and clay so that the clapper will not ring when they want to steal from a grove of cultivated bananas at night.

(London Express Service)



NANCY Matter Over Mind



By Ernie Bushmiller



GOLF

Vicomtesse Wins British Open Title

Newcastle, County Down, Northern Ireland, May 18.—The Vicomtesse Frances de St Saver, the French Closed and Italian and Swiss Open Champion, was deservedly acclaimed the new British Women's Golf Champion here today.

She won a stirring final 36 holes tussle by three and two from Scotland's Mrs George Valentine, the 1937 winner, better known to the golfing public as Miss Jessie Anderson.

More than a thousand spectators watched the terrific battle and few could deny that the attractive French woman was a very worthy winner.

Shortly before the final began, Mrs Valentine received a great tip in the knowledge that she had been selected for the British Ladies Cup team, but after an early lead she was one down at the seventh and never took the lead again.

This was the third time that a French woman had won the title. Previously, the last player to take the Cup was the Channel was Miss Nohette Le Blanc, later to become Madame de la Chaux, who also scored her success here in 1928.

STARTED SHAKILY

The Vicomtesse started a little shakily in a high cold northerly wind, but after losing the lead early suddenly touched her best form. Despite every effort Mrs Valentine could not keep on even terms. Turning two up with a score of 43 against Mrs Valentine's 44, the French player, still setting a hot pace, drew away in a four-holes lead at the 17th.

She completed the second nine in 38 to Mrs Valentine's 39 for respective rounds of 81 and 83. Mrs Valentine reduced her deficit to one early in the second round, but the French girl struck the winning blow at the 23rd with a splendid effort to be two up again.

Over the next nine holes both gave of their best, but the Vicomtesse never lost her lead of two, and, playing glorious golf, which few men could have matched, forced the fighting Scottish player to admit defeat.

Both were out in 37 and each returned 66 for the 16 holes played off in the second round.—Reuter.

All Colonies May Compete In Olympics

Copenhagen, May 17.—When the International Olympic Committee's Congress continued today, the Committee decided to accept a proposal by Lord Burghley, of Britain, that all British colonies should be accepted in membership.

This was conditional on the colonies having properly organized Olympic Committees. At the same time, the IOC reserved the right to refuse membership of a colony if it so wished, a point which is in accordance with the Committee's standing rules.

OLYMPIC CUP

The Olympic Cup, presented by Baron P. de Coubertin for the organization which has done most during the year to advance the cause of Olympiad was awarded jointly to the New Zealand British Empire Games Association and the Belgian Olympic Committee.

The Olympic Diploma of Merit is to be awarded to the Guatemala Olympic Committee, the organizers of the Central American Games, club, to a French swimming club, Club des Enfants de Neptune. This club, although small, has won the French Swimming Championships for 33 years in succession and has provided five Olympic swimmers.—Reuter.

Ireland Leads In Davis Cup Tie

Dublin, May 18.—Ireland led Monaco by two matches to nil at the end of the first day in their second-round European Zone tie in the Davis Cup.

They won both singles and need one more win to qualify to meet Poland in the next round. C.A. Kemp opened with a straight set win over G. Pasquier by 6-3, 6-3 and 6-2 and M. Murphy followed by beating A. Noghes 6-3, 2-6, 6-3 and 6-2.—Reuter.

YORKSHIRE v. WEST INDIES



Brennan, of Yorkshire, bowled by Prior Jones in the match at Bradford. It was won by the West Indians by three wickets.—Central Press Photo.

WEST INDIES REPLY WITH 379 FOR 2 AGAINST LIGHT BLUES' 594 FOR 4

Cambridge, May 18.—Cambridge University today brought their first innings score against the West Indies to 594 for four wickets before declaring, thus making the second highest total ever recorded against a West Indies team in England.

At the close of play, the West Indies were 215 runs behind, with a score of 379 for two. In two days on the featherbed wicket the match had yielded 973 runs for six wickets.

M. Stevenson, not out 53, and P. May, not out 54, shared an unfinished fifth wicket stand of 81 for Cambridge in less than an hour.

R. Christiani (111) and J. Stollmeyer (83) put on 178 runs for the West Indies opening wicket, the best opening partnership of the tour. F. Worrell (not out 64) and E. Weekes (not out 109) followed this up with an unfinished stand of 166 runs for the third wicket.

Christiani got his runs in two and a half hours, and Weekes reached his century in 100 minutes.

COUNTY CRICKET

Reg Simpson Near To 1,000 Runs In May

London, May 18.—Reg Simpson, the England and Nottinghamshire opening batsman, played another big innings today and now stands a good chance of completing 1,000 runs in May.

Playing against Leicestershire, he missed his fourth century in successive matches by five runs. In six innings this season Simpson has scored 609 runs with an average of over 152. His 95 runs took three hours and 10 minutes and included 10 fours.

Centuries by Hardstaff (116 in two hours and 55 minutes, including 14 fours) and Stocks (113, including 15 fours, in three hours and 10 minutes) enabled Nottinghamshire to gain a big lead. C. Wooller, a tall promising fast bowler from Rhodesia, took five Nottingham wickets for 104 in 30 overs, which included four maidens.

W. J. Edrich, acting Middlesex captain, served his side splendidly in hitting 109 at Lords. Mainly through his effort, Glamorgan found themselves 111 runs behind and they need 152 to avoid an innings defeat. A three-figure stand between Edrich and Denis Compton put Middlesex in a sound position and another three-figure stand by Edrich and Young gave them a good lead.

SIX HOURS FOR 189

Edrich batted six hours for 189 runs, which included one six and 26 fours. Denis Compton, who was injured in the first innings, looked in pain when running, but his injured knee did not appear to affect either his batting or bowling.

Oxford were handicapped by indecisive and hithered batting, and were forced to follow-on against Lancashire. They faced a deficit of 227 runs when they batted a second time and found little better. Only the South African, Hofmeyr, and Carr showed any signs of control and put on 102 in 103 minutes for the second wicket.

Yorkshire are in a stronger position against Gloucester at Bristol, where they are 222 runs in front with six second innings wickets standing. They owe their position to their steady, varied and well-handled attack, which bowled with relentless accuracy to a well-placed field. There was no outstanding bowling success for Yardley switched his attack frequently and each bowler did his share.

Warwickshire seemed set for their third County Championship victory at the end of the second day's play. When bad light stopped the game half an hour before the close Warwickshire had established a lead of 346 with a maximum of 320 minutes' play tomorrow. Fishlock's fine innings of 90, which included a six and 12 fours, gave Surrey the initiative and bright displays by the middle batsmen ensured a useful lead over Somerset at Wells.—Reuter.

CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES

London, May 18.—The following were the close of play

G. Doggart, the University captain, decided to continue batting against the West Indies this morning, but the University declared their innings closed after losing another wicket for a total of 594 for four.

By lunch time the West Indies had made 40 runs without loss. Christiani and Stollmeyer steadily improved after lunch and together they put on 178—the best opening stand so far for the West Indies—before Christiani fell leg-before to War.

His 111, made in two and a half hours, including 11 fours, was his first century of the tour and the third for the West Indies. Stollmeyer, after a slow start, gradually made faster progress with well-aimed drives and leg glances, and tea he was not out 83.

The West Indies were then 396 runs behind. A clever catch in the gully dismissed Stollmeyer at 213 and then Worrell and Weekes settled down to meet the attack with such ease that their accurate frequent boundaries.

Weekes was always scoring the faster, and he reached his century in 100 minutes. At the close, with the West Indies 470 for two, he was not out 109 and Worrell, not out 64. The tourists were 215 runs behind.

THE SCOREBOARD

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY
1st Innings
594 for four declared
WEST INDIES
1st Innings
379 for two

Christiani, lbw b. War .. 111
Stollmeyer, c. Doggart b. .. 83
Kelland, not out .. 64
Worrell, not out .. 64
Weekes, not out .. 109
Extras .. 12

Total .. 379
Fall of Wickets: 1-178 and 2-213.

Bowling
O M R W
Johnson .. 15 1 53 0
Jones .. 17 4 77 0
Valentine .. 22 3 67 0
Ramadhin .. 20 2 86 0
Williams .. 12 0 62 2
Worrell .. 12 0 45 0
Goddard .. 32 2 128 2
Stollmeyer .. 5 1 38 0
Byes 3, leg-byes 3.—Reuter.

Colony Chess Championship

R. W. Dorsod beat L. Schure in the second round of the Colony Open Chess Championship played at the Peninsula Hotel last night. Schure played a Dutch Defence, lost in 28 moves.

In the other Colony Championship game, Karel Weiss succeeded in scoring a very shaky victory. In a Queen's Gambit that went to 48 moves, his opponent, P. K. Prokopov, overlooked a winning combination and later overlooked a mate on move to lose finally after a mistimed exchange of queens.



"Splendid race, Smithkins—another 1999 like that and you'll be a world leader!"

London Express Service.

Is He A Genius Or—?

By G.H.T.

Four thousand winners for Gordon Richards! In the last race at Sandown on May 4 he chalked up a winning total never before reached by any jockey.

The man's a genius—or is he? Like all successful men, Gordon—who has been champion jockey 22 times—has his detractors outside the race-course.

The detractors talk this way: Of course Gordon gets more winners than anyone else—he gets more mounts. Elliott or the Smith brothers could equal his score if they had his number of chances.

SEE THE RECORD

The record book supports the argument a little of the way. Look at the figures for last year of five leading jockeys:

Name	Rode	Won	%
Gdn. Richards	775	261	33.67
D. Smith	753	137	18.19
E. Britt	595	112	18.83
C. Elliott	365	82	22.46
M. Denry	549	91	14.75

These are typical of the final table season after season.

But this is where the argument falls down. Gordon gets the pick of the mounts because owners and trainers tumble over themselves to borrow him whenever he is not wanted for one of the half-dozen stables which retain him.

Surely that is the test of merit. Just as the film producer angles for the leading star for each production, so many an owner thinks his horse will win a race if only he can get Gordon to ride.

These people would say "Gordon is no myth. He is a superman. Why, in Wednesday's races this week he won £2,000 for his owners."

That will not silence the detractors. They will come back and say: "Well, what about the Derby? Elliott has won it. Denry has won it. Smith has won it. But your genius Gordon Richards still cannot ride the Epsom course with the skill of the plants."

True. Gordon's success in the longer races has not always been so apparent, but the Derby is the only race of any importance that he has not won.

Steve Donohue who rode four Derby winners at Epsom told me shortly before his death that he considered Epsom the most difficult course in the world.

He said that every time he rode over it he learned something new about its intricate character.

Gordon may not agree with that, but he certainly doesn't agree that he has an inferiority complex where the Derby is concerned. If it is not Gordon who is unequal to the course, what is the reason for his ill-luck in the Derby? Gordon once told a gathering of racing folk: "When we get to Tattenham Corner I can assure you it is the horse, not the jockey that develops the inferiority complex."

If you have seen Gordon Richards ride, hesitate to label his skill a myth—an accidental string of 4,000 wonderful horses.

Undoubtedly one of the secrets of his success is his perfect balance, perfect hands and a "oneness" with the horse under him.

As soon as he mounts, horse and rider seem in unison. Watch him at the starting gate. See how he at once controls his mount.

HIS RHYTHM

Then as the moment arrives he is off with such a smooth rhythmic action that he seems to have anticipated the start a second in front of his rivals.

The final anti-Gordon argument is: "Well, anyway it is time the others had a chance."

When I asked Gordon about retirement, he said: "Why should I? There is no reason why I should not carry on riding until I am 50 or more."

For all that, I feel that if once he could get first past the post on a Derby mount Gordon would seriously consider making way for the others.

—(London Express Service)

Prince Simon Being Hailed As "Horse Of The Century"

London, May 18.—Prince Simon, the American-bred colt, is being freely tipped to romp home in the Epsom Derby, the "Blue Riband" of the British turf, on May 27, and some experts are already hailing him as the "Horse of the Century."

The manner in which he spreadeagled the field in the 10-furlongs Newmarket Stakes suggests that there is nothing to touch him in England.

How he will fair against the powerful French challenge remains a matter for conjecture.

His six-lengths win was accomplished in the style of a great horse and a true stayer, and he dispelled the fear about his not being able to race downhill.

He should have no difficulty in getting the extra 100 yards to the winning post, so the only other doubt, whether he will be able to act at the left-hand turns of Epsom, can only be cleared up in the Derby itself, which will be Prince Simon's next race.

Some backers already think this colt will be taken by Prince Simon in his long, sweeping stride, and money has been pouring in to such an extent that he may start the hottest favourite for the event.

French horses have won the Derby twice in the last three years. Rose Slipper, a 100 to 1 outsider, was third, one and a half lengths further away in a field of 18.—Reuter.

ENGLISH CHANCES

English chances appear to rest with Castle Rock, who scored an easy win in the Chester Vase, a race which has frequently proved a stepping stone to the Derby.

The son of Rockefeller, Castle Rock was a comfortable winner over one mile five furlongs of the circular Chester Course. A horse that can act well at Chester with its many turns should be able to negotiate the Epsom track without much difficulty, though in the case of Epsom it is often the downhill dash to Tattenham Corner, rather than the bend itself, which causes trouble and loses the race for many horses.

It is worthy of note, whether the similarity between the courses has anything to do with it or not, that three Derby winners—Papyrus, Hyperion and Windsor Lad—all won the Vase before going on to a Derby triumph.

Castle Rock has staying power on both sides of his breeding, and Lord Rosebery's colt must have a wonderful chance of being in the first three on Derby Day.

Not all those who saw him win at Chester were pleased with his performance, but some think an easy win at this level is likely to prove, at the current odds, a more attractive wager than the short-priced American favourite.—Reuter.

IRISH 1,000 GUINEAS

The Curragh Race Track, County Kildare, Eire, May 18.—Princess Irady, a three-year-old filly owned by Mr. Robert Mellinger, a Dublin Manufacturer, won the Irish One Thousand Guineas, run over one mile here today.

Starting even money favourite and ridden by Martin Molony, Princess Irady ran out a comfortable two-length winner over Miss Dorothy Page's Good Record, a 12 to 1 chance, sent



Champion sprinter Abernant puts his heart into the job as he carries champion jockey Gordon Richards to his 4,000th victory at Sandown.

Wanted!—A Cheaper Tennis Ball

A coverless lawn tennis ball is what LTA secretary, Wing Commander S. B. Reny, is seeking in efforts to cheapen and popularise the game.

"We realise," he says, "that lawn tennis is expensive for many, especially young people. We have tried to reduce the cost of equipment and manufacturers have co-operated with less expensive rackets. There is one for schoolchildren at 30s. We should like to find a ball that really lasts. The answer could be one without a cloth cover—a washable white rubber ball."

IT WHISTLED

"Manufacturers have been experimenting for us and brought out all kinds of rubber ones with varying surface markings to give control through the air. One type was a real screamer—it just whistled when it was hit. But so far we have not heard of these coverless balls just cannot be controlled." Tennis enthusiasts with an inventive turn of mind please note. A tennis ball that lasts as long as a squash racket ball would be more than welcome, even if it did go over the net with a whistle.

—(London Express Service.)

England Beats Belgium 4-1 At Soccer

Brussels, May 18.—England won the second and last soccer match of their Continental tour, beating Belgium by four goals to one in the Stade du Centenaire here today, after trailing 0-1 at half-time.

England's comeback was spectacular in the extreme and from a disjointed unhappy side in the opening half they became a grand working machine after the interval to give a highly polished display of soccer.

Whereas at half-time some spectators were saying that Belgium, not England, ought to be going to Rio for the World Cup, they very soon changed their view when the English side got going in the second half.

Then the 70,000 spectators saw the real England. Mullen played in his Wolverhampton Wanderers' place on the left-wing, while Tommy Finney moved over to the right. This change did not seem to make any difference at first to the English attack, which was disjointed in front of the defence struggling hard against a splendid Belgian forward line.

In the second half, however, the English forwards worked splendidly and they had the Belgian defence at their mercy. Had it not been for some heroic saves by the Belgian goalkeeper, Mier, England might have doubled her score.

Belgium took the lead in the 65th minute with a goal by Stan Mortensen playing at inside-right, and a minute later the inside-left, Wilf Mandron, put them two goals up.

England were now on top, and Roy Bentley, at centre-forward, completed the scoring two minutes from the end.—Reuter.

ANY DIFFERENCE?

Opinion will differ as to what difference, if any, an injury to Jackie Milburn, playing at outside-right, made. He was forced to go off after about a quarter of an hour and Jimmy Mullen came in as a substitute.

Mullen played in his Wolverhampton Wanderers' place on the left-wing, while Tommy Finney moved over to the right. This change did not seem to make any difference at first to the English attack, which was disjointed in front of the

PEKING
YOUTH
RALLY

San Francisco, May 18.—Over 50,000 youths in Peking took part in a mass rally this afternoon to express their unanimous support of the "Stockholm peace appeal" according to Peking Radio tonight.

The rally was held in the big sport stadium in the southern part of Peking. The stadium was festooned with red flags, streamers and placards carrying slogans such as "Oppose Imperialist New War Initiators" and "Oppose Use Of Atomic Weapons," the Radio said.—Reuter.

Support For
Farouk's
Firm Stand

Cairo, May 18.—Egyptian religious and civic leaders today supported King Farouk's "firm stand" in ordering his sister, Princess Fathia, to leave her Christian common-law husband, and in confiscating her properties and those of Queen Mother Nazli.

Theological chiefs of Al Azhar University and other religious leaders issued a statement denouncing Fathia's marriage to Riza Taha, her mother's counsellor, in California.

The statement said: "All Egypt supports King Farouk in upholding the banner of religion and preserving the dignity of the Royal family, as well as of Egypt's reputation."

The statement called upon Queen Nazli and her daughters, Fathia and Fathma, to remedy the situation "by returning to Egypt, as the King has ordered," and expressed confidence that the United States "will not back the means of putting things right."

Premier Mustafa El Nahas Pasha opened Wednesday's Cabinet meeting by extolling King Farouk's stand, and expressing regret regarding the marriages of the princesses.

Fathia, Fathma's sister, also married without the King's previous consent.—United Press.

SETTLING
DISPUTES
IN U.N.

Lake Success, May 18.—The United Nations Security Council is to meet on May 24 to discuss ways of settling political disputes behind the scenes before launching into full-scale public debates in open sessions.

The General Assembly asked the Council to study the possibility of appointing one of its members as a conciliator to meet parties involved in any dispute brought before the Council.

The conciliator, under this plan, might meet the disputants immediately after they had laid their cases before the 11-nation body and attempt to reach a compromise in informal talks.

"This, it is argued, would avoid long, repetitious statements before the full Council and promote better preparation of cases to be presented to it."

The Council will try to replace its practice of holding private conversations to avoid the crystallization of views which tend to result from public statements.—Reuter.

Peking Cable To
Joliot-Curie

San Francisco, May 18.—Peking Radio reported tonight that the China Pensants and Workers' Democratic Party had sent a telegram of support to Professor Joliot-Curie, recently dismissed from the Government in order to please their American masters.—Reuter.

Pooled Forces
Plan Favoured
In Washington

Washington, May 18.—Congressional leaders were generally favourable today to the Atlantic Pact Ministers' plan to blend their military machines into an international fighting force to resist aggression. But several expressed concern that the agreement announced in London yesterday might force the United States to abandon more of its national sovereignty than Congress would approve.

Dixon To
Talk With
Nehru

Lake Success, May 18.—Sir Owen Dixon, United Nations Mediator for Kashmir, has decided to visit the Indian Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, before conferring with Pakistan officials in Karachi, a spokesman for the Pakistan delegation announced today.

The details are not yet known but basically I approve their conception of the talks ahead," he said. "However, I do not believe in surrendering any part of the sovereignty of the United States. The Senate will have to have the final say on such a matter."

Chairman John Kee (Democrat) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee had "no fear" that the programme would call for too great a surrender of sovereignty.

NOT AS FAR
"Our states all had to surrender a certain amount of sovereignty when they came into the union," he said. "I do not think the nations are doing as far as the states have done."

He said the plan for the one for all arrangement "seems to be the only plan that promises to be effective under the circumstances" and a "logical sequence to what has gone before."

On the Republican side, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, which would favour anything that would "cement" the Western European countries together militarily and economically, but "if necessary" would not be bound by any of our national powers I know I would not want to have it."

He added that he would like to know "what the European countries are going to contribute to the military and economic level" and "if we are going to be called on to furnish more dollars."

RIGHT APPROACH
Representative John Vorys (Republican), a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said the plan "sounds like a pooling of forces that is in compliance with the requirements of the military aid law."

"There is no question that we have to have a truly integrated force in order to plan an adequate defence," he said. "Of course, if it goes beyond the pact and existing law we will have to take a long look at it."

Senator J. William Fulbright (Democrat), a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said the plan "seems to be the right approach—otherwise I do not know how you can get contributions from the smaller countries."

He said the pooled forces idea is "something that none of us like in the abstract, but there is nothing else we can do in face of reality."—United Press.

WAR TOOLS
TO BACK UP
PEACE BID

Rock Hill, South Carolina, May 18.—Mr James T. Byrnes said today the United States must put preparedness ahead of "new and untried" welfare state programmes if it was to deal with the menace of war with Russia.

The 70-year-old former Secretary of State said he did not expect the Russians to start a shooting war in the near future. However, he added, the Soviet leaders would not be likely to listen to peace overtures from a country unprepared to back them up with war tools.

Americans were too realistic not to see the need of preparedness, Mr Byrnes continued. The Government must place "first things first," he declared.

"We must remember that if we fall there is no Marshall Plan for us," he said. "Should we fall, freedom will fall. It will be the end of freedom, not only for us but for all peoples. I am no military expert, but I would like to see a larger number of mobile troops. I want to see the Federal Government pay more attention to the National Guard and show greater sympathy with the Guard."—United Press.

TEAR GAS
IN NAIROBI
CLASHES

Nairobi, May 18.—Police used tear gas today to disperse a crowd of Africans when a citywide strike was touched off by the arrest of a Communist trade union leader.

Armoured cars and riot squads cruised through the streets while street cleaners, shop assistants, office boys, hotel staff, Government workers, domestic servants and taxi drivers stayed away from work. Strikers threw stones at the armoured cars and kept crowds within the African locations.

The police have used batons to control the crowds during two days of striking incidents.

Hotel guests had to make their own beds and carry their meals from the kitchens when staffs walked out.

The strike was believed to have been called by followers of Mr Makhan Singh, the Indian Communist Secretary of the East African Trade Union Congress who was arrested with the President of the Congress on Monday and charged with being an officer of an unlawful organisation.—Reuter.

SKI-JUMP MODEL FOR THE BIF



Model maker John B. Thorp, of Gray's Inn Road, at work on his model for the BIF exhibition, of the Hampstead ski-jump. Over 1000ft. of wire was used on the model—it took 500 hours to make. (London Express Service.)

Peking Stresses
Chusan Islands'
Strategic Value

San Francisco, May 18.—The significance of the Communist occupation of the Chusan group of islands was outlined by Peking Radio tonight.

It said that the "liberation" of the Chusans meant: (1) Breaking of the Nationalist blockade of Shanghai; (2) Reduction of the Nationalists' "last but one stronghold" of the island of Taiwan.

The broadcast described the islands as strategic "and said that since early in the sixteenth century they had been used as a jumping off point for various attempts to invade the mainland of China."

Giving historical data the Radio continued: "The Japanese occupied and plundered Kiang and Chusan, two of the largest islands, in 1922 during the Ming dynasty. British Imperialist forces twice attacked and occupied Tientsin county seat on Chusan Island during the Opium War in the nineteenth century. In 1860 combined forces of British and French Imperialists again occupied Tientsin county seat for four months. Japanese Imperialists seized Chusan Island in 1939, occupied it and built military, air and naval bases, highways and other military installations on it. From that time, the Chusan group of islands became an important military base in East Chekiang.

After the Japanese surrender in 1945, American forces ushered in a new era of American Imperialism, and, after taking over the islands from the Japanese, turned them over to the Kuomintang Navy (which later used them to maintain a sea blockade against Shanghai and other East China ports)."

FOOD SHORTAGES

The broadcast claimed that the islands had suffered serious food shortages following "the sudden influx of Kuomintang troops and the Kuomintang garrison threw up many strong fortifications on the main island of Chusan, the situation became untenable in the face of mounting People's Liberation Army pressure, and they finally fled from it and from other nearby islands," the broadcast concluded.—Reuter.

IRAN TO
PRESS AIR
SURVEY

Teheran, May 18.—Iran has rejected the Soviet protest against Iranian plans for an aerial photographic survey of Ladd, near the Soviet border, a high official said today.

The source said that the Cabinet had already approved the draft reply to the Russian note of May 15, and that the final document would be delivered to the Soviet Embassy shortly.

The Iranian note asserted that a survey of possible oil-bearing lands near the frontier would in no way contravene the good neighbourly relations between the two governments. It is reported to have urged Iran to "take the necessary measures to eliminate the abnormal position which has been created."

The Soviets initially protested when Iran called for bids from foreign contractors to make the aerial survey.—United Press.

Dulles To
Work On
Jap Treaty

Washington, May 18.—Mr John Foster Dulles, Republican foreign policy expert recently named consultant in the State Department, today was assigned to specialise in work on the Japanese peace treaty.

Mr Dulles will thus be working directly on Far Eastern problems which have been the main target of Republican critics of the Department.

The move was revealed after Mr W. Walter Butterworth, new assistant Secretary of State, to replace H. Freeman Matthews, Ambassador to Sweden, as Assistant Secretary for the Far East. Mr Butterworth attracted considerable Republican criticism.

The Department two months ago assigned him to limit his activities to the Japanese treaty, the Undersecretary of State, James Webb, said.

Mr Dulles will be assisted by Maxwell Hamilton, United States representative on the Far Eastern Commission.

The Department said that Mr Dulles in his work on the Japanese treaty would replace Mr Butterworth, whom the President nominated to be United States Ambassador to Sweden. The Department made it clear Mr Butterworth would be relieved of all connection with Far Eastern affairs. It said after his service here to handle political and economic affairs of Europe.—United Press.

NOT TOO DISTANT

Washington, May 18.—President Truman at a news conference today hoped that negotiations of a Japanese peace treaty are not too far off.

President Truman came in response to a question about the purpose of the trip when the Secretary of Defense, Mr Louis Johnson, and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Omar Bradley, went to Japan and nearby islands.

Mr Truman was asked if they are going in connection with the treaty. The President did not answer the question directly but said Mr Johnson's trip would be on the same type of military errand as his recent journey to Belgium, and as for the peace treaty it would be negotiated by the State Department under Secretary Dean Acheson when the time for that became propitious, which he hoped would not be too distant.—Reuter.

To Head Mission
To Turkey

Washington, May 18.—The U.S. Army today announced the assignment of Major-General William Arnold to be chief of a joint military mission for aid to Turkey.

General Arnold, who has been assigned to the Army Comptroller's Office, will sail for Turkey in July 25 to relieve Major-General Horace McBride.—United Press.

INTELLIGENCE TEST
SOLUTION:

Let P be the point where the two cyclists first pass one another, and let Q be the point where they pass on the return journey. Let the distance from P to Q be x miles. Then, since each cyclist travels at a uniform speed

$$\frac{x}{m + 10} = \frac{x}{m + 20}$$

where $m = 41 \frac{1}{2} + 54 = 95 \frac{1}{2}$ m. is a mile.

The above equation assumes that the cyclist is heading home with the data, it becomes $2x$ miles and there is no minus sign.

So the distance from P to Q is $2x = 2 \times 95 \frac{1}{2} = 191$ miles.

London Express Service

CHECK YOUR KNOWLEDGE

Answers
1. The Yukon. 2. Back. 3. The stern. 4. Because the sun hits the equator nearly vertically throughout the year, while at the poles it hits obliquely because of the curvature of the earth. 5. Asia is the largest and Australia is the smallest.



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Adm. Radford To
Visit Japan

Tokyo, May 18.—The Navy has announced that Admiral Arthur W. Radford, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet and U.S. Commissioner of U.S. Pacific Trust Territory, is due to arrive here on June 2 on a tour of naval bases and trust-territory islands.

He will confer with top American officials here during a eight-day stay in Japan.—United Press.

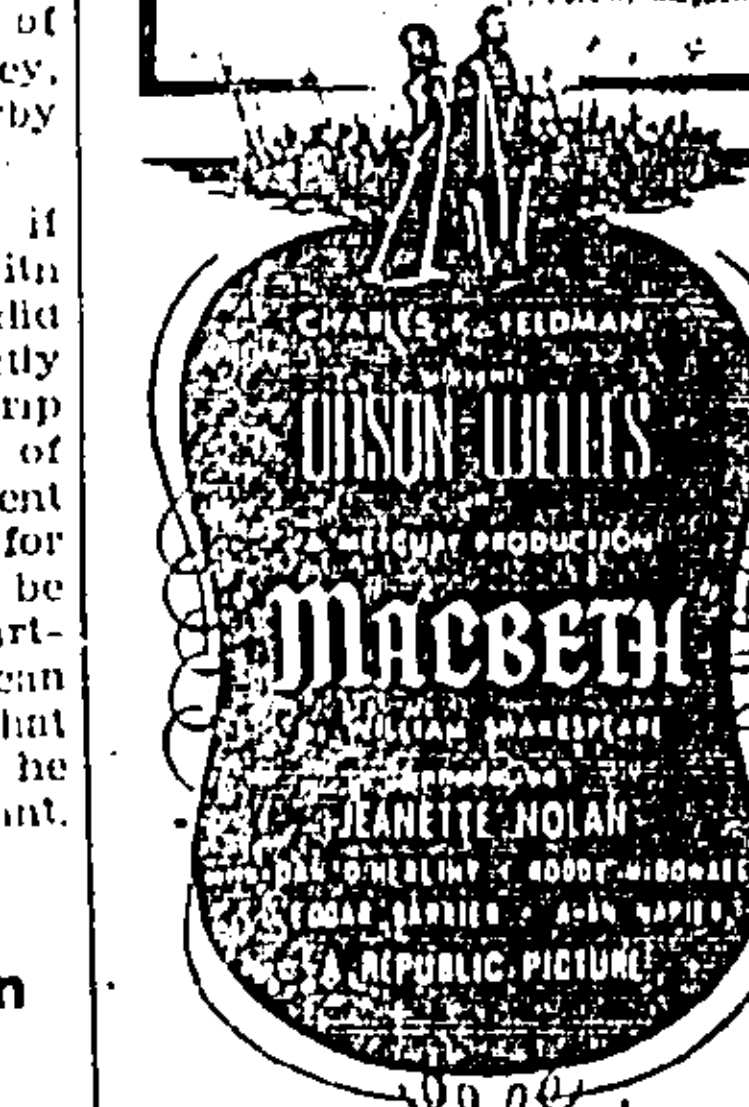
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